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least possible compass, swayed to and fro under the influence of many passions, and, in the wildest confusion, waited for the fire to come down from Heaven. The Pasha of Jerusalem, in speaking of this mournful scene, enacted in the name of Christianity, said: "Yes, I have to provide four hundred *Mohammedan* soldiers to keep you *Christians* from killing each other during this frantic excitement."

We have spent some three weeks in Jerusalem, studying scenes and places of interest. We have walked or rode many times around the walls of Jerusalem, down the valleys of Hinnom, Gihon and Jehosaphat, and visited the Garden of Gethsemane and Mount of Olives. We have been down the *thirteen* deeply worn steps into the tomb of Lazarus, and realized the force of the words where Jesus called with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come forth." We saw the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha at Bethany, and travelled over, we doubt not, the very paths our Blessed Lord trod while here on earth. Our visits to Hebron, Cave of Adullam, Jericho, Dead Sea and Jordan were performed on our own private account, independent of the party spoken of. Our "party" left Jerusalem March the 6th, and lunched that day under the shadow of a "great rock" in Bethel.

We made our Bible our constant companion and guide-book, and at almost every step of the way we found circumstances confirming and explaining the truths of the Bible. We spent an hour at Shiloh—now a deserted ruin—and remembered that here was the place where the youthful Samuel attended upon the aged Eli, and from here the Ark of God was taken by Hophni and Phineas and carried down to the battlefield, where it was captured by the Philistines. I. Sam., iv.

In the latter part of the afternoon of our first day's ride, as we reached the top of a hill, we suddenly came in sight of our encampment, seven white tents, pitched on a green, grassy plain, forming quite a little village. At sight of the tents we all gave a hearty cheer, and galloped into the camp. As the party alighted our tents were assigned to us, and being numbered, we always occupied the same one. We shall never forget how like a *faery scene* the whole arrangement seemed to us as we stood in our tent door, and, for the first time, took in the view.

#### DUCHESS CO. (N. Y.) PEACE MEETING.

The Duchess Co. (N. Y.) Peace Society held its anniversary at Wiley's Grove, near Poughkeepsie August 25. Edward Crummey, Esq., presided and made the opening address. Prof. L. F. Gardner, C. C. Albro, Henry George and Mr. Fred Arnold also addressed the Society. Mr. George's address was the feature of the day. He spoke of a recent visit to Europe, where he saw implements of war, and regiments of soldiers, and heard of wars and rumors of wars. The meeting is a protest against all this. The speaker said we talk peace; we live and act war. The true greatness of a country is not in area, but in the lives of its people. He said he was ashamed of his country when she spends millions in building vessels for war, and maintaining a standing army—a nation strong in conscious integrity and well doing.

What shall we say of Europe, where the dams of ancient law and custom pen up the swelling waters; and standing armies weigh down the safety-valve, though year by year the fires grow hotter underneath? Whence shall come the new barbarians? Go through the squalid

quarters of your great cities, and you shall see even now their gathering hordes!

The election of officers for 1890 was then held, resulting as follows:

President—Edward Crummey. Vice-Presidents—Edward Mott, W. J. Willing, Edward Barmore, Frank Haight, Theron Marshal, Fred Arnold. Secretary—Martha Deyo Canfield. Asst. Secretary—L. F. Gardner. Treasurer—P. S. Canfield.

A series of resolutions were adopted.

The first resolved that the killing of innocent people through war never settled political questions upon principles of right and justice.

The second resolved that courts of arbitration and conciliation should have precedents and power in settlement of difficulties.

The third urges international arbitration, from the fact of past settlements of important questions by that means.

The fourth deprecates the use of millions of dollars in the construction of war vessels.

The fifth urges the difficulty with Canada be settled by reciprocity rather than retaliation.

The sixth urges the disarmament of the 12,000,000 soldiers in Europe.

The seventh predicts much good from the Congress of American States in Washington in October.

Another gave deserved recognition to the great services of Rev. Amando Deyo in the cause of Peace.

The last urged that Congress, instead of building war vessels, spend money founding an international court of arbitration.

#### THE GREAT PEACE CAMP MEETING.

The anniversary of the Connecticut Peace Society at Mystic, Ct., August 29-30, drew the usual large number of people to the peaceful grove on the banks of the Mystic, and continued three days. President A. H. Love was in the chair and as usual spoke often and eloquently from the platform. The report of the Paris delegation presented by Rev. Amando Deyo was one of the principal features of the occasion. Frederic Douglass, the new minister to Hayti, wrote a letter, deploring the late war in Hayti, as injurious to the interests of the colored race, and signified his intention of doing all within his power to render such destructive wars impossible in that country in the future. Rev. Dr. Derrick of N. Y., Rev. Paulus Moost of Liberia, Mrs. Mary F. Ormsby of New York, John W. Foster, Rev. Joseph Hooper, Rev. Dr. Miller of Connecticut, Mrs. Frances E. Harper of the W. C. T. U., John J. Copp, Rev. Frederick Denison, Mrs. Ida W. Benham, Levi K. Joslyn of Rhode Island, and Abel P. Tanner were among the speakers. The occasion was enlivened by spirited music. A series of resolutions were adopted. There were 3000 people present the second day. The *New London Daily Telegraph* testifies: "A very large attendance was present at the meeting. Not a drunken person was seen upon the grounds. No policemen were present, yet there was no disturbance or disorder in this great assembly, showing that where there is no intoxicating liquor there is generally peace. A marked impression for the cause of peace and arbitration was evidently made upon the large and intelligent audience."

[The excellent report of the meetings which we have reluctantly condensed renewed our regret that we were unable to be present in accord with the kind invitation of Mr. Fred. E. Whipple the Secretary.]—Ed.]